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SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE UZBEK SSR

(Selected Translations)

- USSR -

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FOREWORD

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SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE UZBEK SSR
(Selected Translations)

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[This report contains the translations of four brief articles in Obshchestvennyye nauki v Uzbekistane (Social Sciences in Uzbekistan), No 2, 1961. Complete bibliographic information accompanies each item.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Tashkent State University	1
History and Archeology, Academy of Sciences UzSSR	2
Far Eastern Studies	4
The Museum of Ethnic History of the Uzbek SSR	6

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Following is the translation of an unsigned article in
Obshchestvennyye nauki v Uzbekistane (Social Sciences in
Uzbekistan), No 2, Tashkent, 1961, page 67.

In November 1960 the professorial-instructor staff of the Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin held a scientific conference in honor of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the university. The plenary session (22 November) opened with an introductory speech by the rector of the university, Academician of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR, Prof A. S. Sadykov. Next on the agenda, representatives of several institutes of higher learning in the Republic (M. I. Niyazov, Director of the Central Asia Polytechnical Institute; A. G. Gulamov, Director of the Tashkent Institute of Mathematics; M. M. Kariyev, Director of the Tashkent Institute of Electrophysics; and others) discussed the activity of those institutes which at one time were separate from the university.

On 23-24 November eleven sections of the conference convened and about 100 reports were heard, including approximately 40 reports on the various branches of the social sciences. Prof M. Ye. Masson devoted his report to the history of the founding and growth of the school of archeology at Tashkent State University. Docent L. M. Maksudov discussed the development of Far-Eastern studies in the university, D. D. Stolyarov the growth of economic science, Prof A. G. Gulyamov, the progress in linguistic science at Tashkent State University during the last 40 years. Docent V. Ya. Nepomnin presented a report, "History's Test of the Socialistic Structure in the Uzbek SSR." A report by Docent V. N. Malenin was devoted to the present state and outlook for future development of agriculture in the Kara-Kalpakskaya Autonomous Oblast. Interesting reports were read by Docents L. V. Gentshke, P. A. Kovalev, Ye. A. Dvorkin, N. R. Kosenkov, A. Ya. Sokolov, A. A. Gordiyenko, B. A. Akhmedov, and others. The conference maintained a high theoretical-scientific level and attested to the fact that the professorial-instructor staff of Tashkent State University is providing a significant contribution to the growth and development of the various branches of science in the republic.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES UzSSR

[Following is the translation of an article by A. P. Mukhamedzhanov in Obshchestvennyye nauki v Uzbekistane (Social Sciences in Uzbekistan), No 2, Tashkent, 1961, pages 67-68.]

On 8 December 1960 the Academic Council of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR met to evaluate the work of one of the scientific members of the institute, F. A. Aripov, on the topic "History of the Training of Uzbek Workers" (based on materials of the "Tashsel'mash," "Uzbeksel'mash," and "Chirchiksel'mash" Plants).

The members of the Academic Council listened with great interest to F. A. Aripov's report on his work. It was written on the basis of an investigation and generalization of a vast amount of historical and ethnographic material, which had been collected mainly as the result of personal contact with the workers of the participating plants. This considerably enhances the value of F. A. Aripov's original investigation, devoted to a topic that is so vital and yet has remained almost untouched in our literature.

In the example of the training and development of working crews in the agricultural machinery industry the author was able to demonstrate the admirable history of how a multi-nationality working class has been built up in the Uzbek SSR.

The author stressed the decisive role of the Communist Party in bringing about the socialist industrialization and formation of local crews of industrial workers in the Uzbek SSR, as well as the outstanding significance of the active aid rendered in this work by highly qualified Russian workers.

F. A. Aripov discussed in detail the specific features and characteristics of the formation of the working class in the Uzbek Republic (including the Russian workers of the republic). The author devoted considerable time and space to the problem of the rise in quality of the Uzbek working class and stressed the fact that the formation of working crews on a nationality basis proceeded simultaneously with the development of the Uzbek Socialist nation.

Participating in the discussion of F. A. Aripov's work were Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR, Prof Ya. G. Gulyamov and R. N. Nabiyeu, Doctor of Historical Sciences Kh. Sh. Inoyatov, and Candidates of Historical Sciences R. Kh. Aminova, O. A. Sukhareva, and Kh. T. Tursunov. All were unanimous in recognizing the great scientific and political importance of F. A. Aripov's investigation. Expressing their concurrence with the fundamental conclusions of the author, they emphasized

particularly the originality of the work and rendered tribute to it as a leading contribution in the development of historical science in the Republic.

The Academic Council of the institute decided unanimously to recommend F. A. Aripov's work for publication and its presentation for defense as a dissertation for the academic degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences.

FAR EASTERN STUDIES

[Following is the translation of an article by B. Abdurazakov in Obshchestvennyye nauki v Uzbekistane (Social Sciences in the Uzbekistan), No 2, Tashkent, 1961, page 68.]

On 29 September 1960 the enlarged Academic Council of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR convened, and the senior scientist of the institute, Candidate of Philological Sciences Z. G. Rizayev, presented a scientific report on the life and creative activity of the seventeenth-century poet and philosopher Shaukat Bukhar.

Z. G. Rizayev studied handwritten sources preserved in the archives of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies and assembled a vast amount of material on the life and creativity of Mukhammed Iskhak Shaukat Bukhari (born in Bukhara; died in Isfahan 1695-96).

Shaukat is famous in the Far East as a talented poet. In biographical works covering the literary figures of the Far Eastern nations -- Khezaney Amir, Sham'i Andzhuman, Nishtar Eshk, and others -- many lines are devoted to him. It is interesting to note that Shaukat kept up a correspondence with the great philosopher Mirza Bedil (144-1721).

In addition to the sources already mentioned, the author referred to a number of papers by foreign scholars on Shaukat. For example, the Indian scholar Doctor Kary Seid Kalamulla in 1959 published a pamphlet entitled Mukhammed Iskhak Shaukat Bukhari. The English scholar Prof Gibbs classes Shaukat among the better poets, one who for more than half a century went forth as the guiding star for the great majority of Turkish poets. Z. G. Rizayev quoted still other foreign scholars on Shaukat.

The author emphasized the fact that all scholars, Asian and European alike, barely touch upon the literary form of Shaukat's work, leaving its poetic content in complete obscurity. Unfortunately, even some Soviet investigators have not been able to evaluate the creative work of this brilliant poet and philosopher. Z. G. Rizayev remarked that even in the literary textbook of the ninth grade in the Tadzhik schools a completely misleading evaluation of Shaukat's work is given.

And yet, in the collected works (divan) of Shaukat may be found many, many lines containing the most profound philosophical arguments (on the universe without beginning or end, on its constant state of flux and change, etc.).

Shaukat in his works criticizes the activities and events going on about him and urges the people to courageous deeds. He writes that "the glory of our land rests in the courage of the people." Elsewhere the poet points out that "the answer to oppression is retaliation."

In concluding his report Z. G. Rizayev stated that Shaukat Bukhari was the foremost poet and thinker of his day, one whose creative work requires an exhaustive study, especially since the seventeenth century in which he lived and worked has been studied very inadequately in the history of our literature and philosophical thought.

The Academic Council of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies gave their approval of Z. G. Rizayev's report and recommended it for publication in the journal Problemy vostokovedeniya (Problems in Far Eastern Studies.)

THE MUSEUM OF ETHNIC HISTORY OF THE UZBEK SSR

Following is the translation of an article by Yu. Buryakov in Obshchestvennyye nauki v Uzbekistane (Social Sciences in Uzbekistan), No 2, Tashkent, 1961, pages 68-69).

In 1960 the staff of the museum conducted an extensive program to collect new materials for stocking the museum. For this purpose two archeological and ethnographic expeditions were conducted. Members of the Soviet division gathered important relics in Khorezm, Kara-Kalpakiya, and Tashkentskaya Oblast.

We were assisted considerably in gathering the new materials by the many friends of the museum -- workers and public servants, students, and a group of veterans from the October Revolution and civil war. They supplied the museum with many coins, documents, photographs, traditional household items, ornaments, etc.

In 1960 a total of more than four thousand new exhibits were assembled.

The numismatic division furnished coins ranging from antiquity until the twentieth century. Among these were silver four-drachma pieces from Heliokla, copper money from the tenth century, coins from the Bukhara and Kokand khan dynasties of the ninth and beginning of the tenth century. Comrade Karimov, a resident of Pskent, found and handed over to the museum more than 140 beautifully preserved silver coins from the tenth century. These consisted principally of Samanide three-emir coins, but among them were three unique medal-coins stamped out somewhere in Eastern Europe in imitation of the coins of the Samanides.

The archeological division supplied materials from the bronze era in the settlement of Chust, ceramic, glass, and metal from the village of Imlak (in the valley of Angren), ceramic and other materials uncovered at various sites in Tashkent. A valuable archeological-architectural collection was granted the museum by the amateur archeologist S. N. Yurenev.

The ethnographic division collected a large number of artifacts and clothing from Uzbek residents, specimens of handiwork made from ordinary and jewelled fabrics, etc. Extremely interesting from the ethnographic point of view was 1899 edition of a Turkestan album acquired from Tashkent State University, containing about 2000 different photographs showing handicraft, trade, view of cities, etc.

A tremendous job of collection was performed by the members of the Soviet division. In Tashkent, Samarkand, Muynak, Chimbay, Nukus, Kunya-Urgench considerable material was gathered on the history of the revolution, including photographs and documents of a number of revolutionary heroes.

Considerable attention was focused also on gathering materials reflecting the growth of the Uzbek SSR in the post-war period, the development of industry, agriculture, and culture of the Uzbek nation. Especially noteworthy is a collection of modern Tashkent porcelain, including unique specimens articles of commemoration (vases commemorating the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution, specimens with portraits of Khamzy Khakin-zade, Niyazi, Furkat, etc.)

The materials acquired will be shown in the exhibits of the museum. Their study will help to more fully and deeply illuminate the historical past of the Uzbek nation and its heroic fight for the cause of Communism in our country.